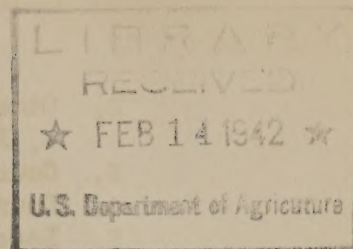


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E3Ex8
Reserve

to cat.
EXTENSION PROCEDURE
in
COTTON INSECT CONTROL



I. Methods

A. Surveys almost a year around proposition

1. General, made by entomologist

- a. Fall surveys on abundance of boll weevil
- b. Spring surveys of
 - (1) Percentage of survival, hibernation cage records
 - (2) Percentage of survival, field observations
- c. Early summer surveys
 - (1) "Build-up" of fleahoppers or boll weevil in States
 - (2) Delineate threatening areas
- d. Summer surveys
 - (1) Observe conditions under which control measures are being applied
 - (2) Check build-up of aphids, bollworm, or other insects
- e. Fall surveys
 - (1) Check demonstration plots to observe effectiveness of control
 - (2) Check field control results to observe effectiveness of control
 - (3) Check on effectiveness of fall destruction of cotton stalks

2. Local surveys, to be made by farmers and county agents after they have been trained by entomologist on insect populations.

- a. To show need for applying insecticides
- b. To show portion of field infested
- c. To show amount of insecticides necessary
- d. To show time to begin applying insecticides
- e. To show time to stop applying insecticides

B. Meetings

1. Winter

- a. Report results of surveys
- b. Biology of insects as it relates to control
- c. Dovetail cultural control with farm practices
- d. Discuss insecticidal control
- e. Discuss results of demonstrations
- f. Results of experimental work
- g. Organize

2. Crop growing season

- a. In field point out life stages of insects
- b. In field point out effects of different control measures

C. Training schools

1. Representatives of commercial agencies

- a. Insecticide manufacturers and dealers
- b. Ginners

2. Other governmental agencies
 - a. F.S.A. - A.A.A. - S.C.S.
3. County agent leaders and district agents
4. County agricultural agents
5. Local leaders, both adult and junior
- D. Demonstrations
 1. Method and technique
 - a. In making insect-population counts
 - b. In interpreting and applying information
 - c. In stalk destruction
 - d. In mixing insecticides
 - e. In applying insecticides
 2. Result demonstrations
 - a. To show value of applying control measures
 - b. To show value of timing control measures
 - c. To prevent farmers from drawing wrong conclusions from casual field observations
- E. Preparation and use of teaching tools
 1. Written and printed matter
 - a. Personal letters in reply to specific requests
 - b. Circular letters
 - (1) Plans for programs, or campaigns
 - (2) General information on use of insecticides to be followed by timely cards, telephone, telegraph, or radio messages
 - c. Mimeographed or multigraphed matter
 - (1) Narrative subject matter
 - (2) Descriptive material - charts, graphs, drawings, sketches
 - d. Posters
 - e. Bulletins, circulars, stuffers
 - f. Press releases
 - g. Radio
 - (1) Awaken interest
 - (2) Disseminate timely information
 - h. Exhibits
 - (1) General
 - (a) Awaken interest
 - (b) Impart subject-matter information
 - (2) Specific
 - (a) Local to show actual emergence of particular insect
 - (b) How to do definite job
 - (3) Portable
 - (a) Insect collections for reference in identification
 - (b) Mounts of insect life histories and damage, to be used by local leaders
 - (c) Models of insects
 - i. Motion pictures, slides, film strips

II. Personnel or agencies used

- A. Junior organizations
1. Vocational agriculture
 2. Scouts
 3. 4-H
 - a. Camps or short courses
 - b. Activities
 - c. Projects
 - d. Demonstrations - team, method, result
 - e. Contests
- B. Commercial agencies (training schools primarily)
1. Insecticide manufacturers and jobbers
 - a. Field men
 - b. Seed and supply houses
 - c. Farm supply houses (cooperatives)
 - d. Cotton ginneries and oil crushers
 - e. Ginners
- C. Farmer organizations
1. Farm bureaus
 2. Grange
 3. Farmers' unions
 4. One-variety cotton associations
 5. Marketing associations
- D. Extension agencies
1. Related subject-matter specialists
 - a. Cotton specialists
 - b. Extension agronomists
 - c. Extension agricultural engineers
 - d. Extension foresters
 - e. Extension entomologists
 - f. County agent leaders
 - g. County agents and club agents
 - h. Local leaders, adult and junior
- E. Civic organizations
1. Scouts
 2. Kiwanis
 3. Rotary
 4. Lions
 5. Better business bureaus
- F. Religious groups
- G. Governmental other than Extension or Entomology
1. Action agencies
 - a. Agricultural Adjustment Administration
 - b. Soil Conservation Service
 - c. Farm Security Administration
 - d. Agricultural Marketing Service
 - e. Federal Crop Insurance Corporation
 - f. Bureau of Agricultural Economics
 - g. Farm Credit Administration
 2. Research Bureaus
 - a. Bureau Plant Industry
 - b. Bureau Agricultural Chemistry and Engineering
 - c. Forest Service

